

WASHINGTON EXPECTS FIGHTING ON BORDER

Continued from First Page.

spirit, and no attempt was made here to-night to conceal the fact that alarm is felt for the Americans who have not yet left the country.

With these developments steadily pushing the United States toward an open declaration of war steps were taken to-day by at least one European Power to make known its willingness to act in the capacity of a mediator. It was understood that the French Ambassador informed Secretary Bryan in a most informal way that if there was any disposition to resort to mediation France would be glad to take the initiative. There were indications in despatches from Madrid that King Alfonso of Spain also was disposed to offer his good offices in the present crisis.

Fundamental Objections.

In regard to any suggestion of mediation, however, the Wilson Administration is again confronted with the fundamental objection that it might involve a recognition of the Huerta Government. There was no indication to-day of any encouragement in this direction from the United States. The impression is growing that President Wilson will be satisfied now at nothing less than complete reparation by Huerta and that this cannot be brought about through the intervention of any third party.

Reports that reached Washington in the course of the day showed that foreigners are fleeing from Mexico by the thousands. The caring for and handling of these refugees is a problem which the Government is now making every effort to meet. The refugees are being carried by warships and private vessels, hurriedly requisitioned, to American ports.

In the meantime President Wilson is insisting on his technical interpretation of existing conditions. He maintains that no state of war exists between this Government and Mexico, and that what has been done thus far has been merely by way of reprisal. Furthermore there was every indication to-night that this will continue to be the President's contention until he is forced by a declaration of war on the part of Huerta or by some aggressive act by the dictator, to take another stand. The belief is growing in Washington that Huerta is not going to take the initiative in the matter of formally declaring war, but will continue to harry the United States forces and commit depredations on American property in Mexico until he has forced President Wilson into a declaration. The Mexican dictator is clever enough to realize the advantage it will give him in the case of the world to have the United States with its tremendous military power take the initiative in an open war declaration against a weak and bleeding Mexico.

Army Officers Worried.

How long the present anomalous situation will continue is a question that is worrying army and navy officers in Washington. The opinion is now being openly expressed that such conditions as exist to-day cannot long continue. It is pointed out that European governments have rights in this matter and will soon take steps to obtain a definite statement of the intention of the United States Government. As it is now, all shipping from European ports for Mexico is leaving without knowing whether or not an actual state of war will exist when it reaches its destination. This uncertainty, it is contended, cannot continue long before European governments will be forced by their commercial interests to call for a definite declaration.

All military men in Washington, particularly army officers, are chafing under the delay in ordering the execution of military plans and taking formal steps to designate as war the conditions actually existing. It was only with extreme reluctance that President Wilson consented to send one brigade of infantry to Vera Cruz. Army officers had hoped before this to see at least an entire division of troops at Vera Cruz prepared to back up the naval forces in any dash which they might be obliged to make inland to protect the lives of Americans. It is acknowledged on all sides that there is real danger of just such a contingency, but it will be at least three days before the brigade which left Galveston this afternoon can land at Vera Cruz.

Preparations Go Forward.

In the meantime, preparations are rapidly going forward for the movement of other troops, but there is no certainty that the President will consent to a further reinforcement at this time of the American forces already on Mexican soil.

Both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are struggling hard to find ground for their original confidence in Carranza and Villa as expressions of the solution of the present Mexican situation. Ever since Carranza's note of warning to the United States was received at the State Department, efforts have been going on to bring about a better understanding with the Constitutional chief and so put a more favorable light on the relations between him and this Government.

The Administration was admittedly pleased to-day at Villa's declaration that the United States should have nothing to fear from him. Secretary Bryan was in conference both to-day and yesterday with John Douglas, who represents the Constitutionalists in Washington. The Administration officials are seeking to persuade themselves that the Carranza note does not mean that it really says and that it was merely an expression of the Constitutional chief to allay the feeling in northern Mexico. Efforts have been going on under the surface to obtain assurance from Carranza that he will remain neutral in the struggle between Huerta and the United States, but these have proved futile. The public expression from Villa was the first real encouragement the United States has had.

No Embargo Proclamation.

The disposition of the President and Secretary Bryan to placate in every possible the Constitutionalists is indicated by the character of the embargo on shipments of arms imposed yesterday. The law provides that the embargo shall be laid by proclamation from the President, but no message of that character has been made public and the action taken has been upon the orders of the War Department. It is acknowledged in official circles that the procedure is extra legal. Of course no one dreams of questioning it, but it is interesting as indicating the attitude of the Administration.

It is said that the President believes it inexpedient to issue a formal procla-

mation at this time for fear of unduly offending the Constitutionalists. In the proclamation he would have been obliged to give his reasons for reversing his former action and again laying the embargo. The President does not intend in the near future to issue any proclamation, although orders have gone out through the Treasury Department to all custom houses on the border to hold up shipments of arms for Mexico.

Another development indicated impressively the desire of the Wilson Administration to establish such relations with Carranza and Villa as will permit of active cooperation against Huerta. Secretary of the Navy Daniels issued this formal statement:

"I have always felt that the Constitutionalists, the bulk of them, were animated by the same spirit that animated the followers of Madero. They have the same ideal and it is bound to be reached in some way or other in Mexico and elsewhere."

"The cause of constitutional government is going to prevail if given a fair chance. Whether it prevails through this man or that man, it is bound to prevail. You cannot put out the flame once kindled, however feeble the light. The American people must sympathize with every man struggling for a voice in the government of his country. The day of absolutism and one man rule belonged to a past century. There is no government worthy the name for our generation except a government by the consent of the governed. Through travail, such government will come to the Mexicans."

"That the Administration is even inclined to play Villa against Carranza in the event of an emergency was indicated to-night. Senator Shively, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, called at the White House and conferred with the President in regard to a report which had been received from Consul Carothers at El Paso on his interview with Gen. Villa last night. It was learned that the Administration found comfort in Villa's statement chiefly because it seemed to indicate that should Carranza unite forces with Huerta, Villa would not lend his ability to any anti-American operation. They are accordingly counting on the prestige of Villa's name to counteract in northern Mexico the effect produced by Carranza's petulance and recent anti-American expression."

"Don't Trust Villa. Persons here who know Villa intimately, however, contend that the Wilson Administration is leaning on a broken reed if they expect Villa to follow any course that will run counter to the sentiment in northern Mexico. They insist that not only Carranza, but Villa and all of the other rebel leaders who are in Mexico will be found opposed to the military operations of the United States Government."

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DELAWARE NEARLY READY.

Taking on Big Guns—Recruits at St. Helena Await Orders.

NOBOLK, April 24.—Two thousand recruits at the St. Helena naval training station are being held in readiness for service in Mexico, and the battleship Delaware is ready to sail when ten new 12 inch guns are installed.

The Navy Department to-day made inquiry as to how long it would take to have the ship ready to sail. The Delaware is taking on ammunition and her crew and officers have been denied liberty for longer than twelve hours.

Similar orders were issued at the training station to-day and on the receiving ship Vestal has begun to receive recruits. The recruits on the station are less than 21 years old.

The auxiliary Vestal, with ammunition, supplies and men for the fleet in Mexico, will sail to-morrow. The Vestal has twice before started for Mexico, but was called back to wait further orders and take on additional supplies.

The Vestal will be used to make any repairs ships of the fleet meet may require while in Mexico. She is also equipped with several rapid firing guns.

MARYLAND FOR MAZATLAN.

Cruisers Cleveland and West Virginia Also to Go to West Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The armored cruiser Maryland weighed anchor at 11:30 this morning and proceeded down the bay and out through the Golden Gate, beginning her voyage to the west coast of Mexico. As the ship began to gather way the 550 members of the crew stood in silence while the strains of the national anthem rendered by the band carried out over the waters of the bay. Then cheer after cheer filled the air.

Capt. Andrews expects to reach Mazatlan on Tuesday night. The cruiser West Virginia from Bremerton will not stop at San Francisco, but will proceed down the coast with the Maryland.

The cruiser Cleveland is coaling to-night and will leave to-morrow afternoon for Mazatlan.

Orders have been received from Washington to prepare the destroyers Washburn, Lawrence and Hull for Mexican service. A shortage of crews for the vessels has caused some trouble and despite the fact that every available man from other vessels now at the Mare Island Navy Yard will be placed aboard them they will be forced to go to sea undermanned.

The vessels which are under the command of Division Commander Lieut. John E. Pond, with the exception of the Hull, will steam to Mare Island to take on supplies, coal and ammunition to-morrow morning, and it is expected they will start for Mazatlan in the afternoon.

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Returning leaves Washington, 4:35 P. M.

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Fulton Street, Fishkill Avenue Station (C. & D. R. R.), Brooklyn.

Pennsylvania R. R.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA MOVES ON VERA CRUZ

Three New Destroyers Convey Army Transports From Galveston.

POSITIONS OF U. S. SHIPS

Battleship Louisiana to Pick Up the Smaller Fighters in Gulf.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The three new destroyers, composing the first division of the torpedo flotilla, which have remained at Port Arthur throughout the operations off Vera Cruz and Tampico, were ordered to convey the army transports from Galveston to Vera Cruz. They are the *Guesser*, *Freston* and *Reid*.

The division reached Galveston this morning and steamed away with the transport at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The battleship Louisiana has been sent from Vera Cruz to meet the transport and help convey them.

Ship movements to-day and positions were described by the Secretary of the Navy in the following bulletins:

Esperanza has left for Galveston via Tampico, Jason for Galveston via Tuxpan, Nashville for Puerto Mexico, and Admiral Badger has ordered the first torpedo division now at Galveston to escort the army transport.



Rear Admiral Winslow.

from Galveston to Vera Cruz. The Louisiana was to have left Vera Cruz last night to meet the transports and complete the convey.

The destroyers *Cassin* and *Cummings* will escort the *Morro* Castle from Hampton Roads to the coast of Mexico. The *Morro* Castle is conveying a brigade of marines.

Present location of ships in Mexican waters:

Esperanza—Cheneyenne.
Guaymas—New Orleans.
Topolobampo—Yorktown, Glacier.
Mazatlan—California, Raleigh, Iris.
Salina Cruz—Annapolis, Denver.
Tampico—Connecticut, Dea, Molines, Dolphin, Birmingham, Dixie, Henley, Drayton, McCall, Warrington, Paulding, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson, Trippe, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins and Jonett.

Vera Cruz—Arkansas, Florida, Utah, Minnesota, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Michigan, Louisiana, Prairie, Chester, San Francisco, Hancock, Oregon, Solace, Ontario, Sonoma, Patuxent and Arethusa.

OLD BATTLESHIPS RETIRED.

Crews of Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts Needed Elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Orders were received at the navy yard to-day to put the old type battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts out of commission. All three were in the battle of Santiago, the Iowa being fighting Bob Evans's own ship.

Recently they have been coaled and fixed up to a certain extent, but apparently Secretary Daniels considers them unfit for the kind of service demanded in the present crisis and deems that the men now aboard of them will be more usefully assigned to one of the modern vessels or to an armored cruiser.

The navy yard was busy to-day getting the scout cruiser Salem and the cruiser Montezuma ready for sea sailing. The Salem will leave Sunday to join the special squadron, to be commanded by Rear Admiral Winslow.

The new gunboat Sacramento is being rushed to completion at Cranston. Originally intended for service in the shallow rivers of China, the Sacramento would be most useful in Mexican waters. The submarine G-4 left the yard this morning for Newport, R. I., in convoy of the tug Unca.

The scout cruiser Salem will carry the most powerful wireless apparatus in the Navy Department. Her former outfit was replaced with the new one yesterday and she is now capable of sending a message 1,200 miles in the daytime and nearly 3,000 miles at night. The Salem will enable Admiral Badger to keep in direct communication with Washington.

RUSH FOR WAR SUPPLIES.

Shipyards Working Night and Day to Fill Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Not since war days in 1898 has the Shipyards Arsenal, Washington avenue and Gray's Ferry road, presented such an aspect of activity as it has during the last three days. On Wednesday a hurry call for a large quantity of clothing, blankets and ammunition was received, and 200 men have been busy filling it.

The call was for 22,000 pair of shoes, 4,000 overcoats, 4,500 sweaters, 100,000 pairs of socks, 3,000 tents and other supplies. These are understood to be for use if the troops mobilize at Galveston shortly. Forty cars are being loaded.

It was said at the arsenal this afternoon that another detail of men will be available to-night and that they have been notified to prepare for another rush order.

JERSEY REGIMENTS FILLING UP

Signal Corps Will Try Out Radio Apparatus To-day.

Jersey City militiamen are working hard in anticipation of being sent into the field. Company commanders in the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., Col. Arthur L. Steele commanding, are filling up their rosters to the peace complement limit and are enrolling prospective recruits so as to be in condition in case volunteers are called for and the com-

paneels be mustered in at war strength.

Ten recruits were added to the New Jersey Signal Corps, stationed in Jersey City. This brings the outfit commanded by Capt. William Y. Dear up to its full strength. To-day the radio detachment of the corps will give its new apparatus a tryout.

The corps is the only signal outfit in the eighth militia division the men feel certain that they will see as much real service as any of the guardsmen.

Capt. Claude Edwards of Company I, Fourth Regiment, and the 100 men of his command are awaiting word from Gov. Fidler to proceed from Bayonne to Sea Girt to go into camp. The men have everything in readiness to start.

Capt. Edwards said last night that within the last three days he had received over 300 applications from men anxious to join the company.

Se. Tuxpan, N. J., April 24.—Adj. Gen. Se. Tuxpan of the New Jersey National Guard said to-day that he had notified Gen. A. L. Mills, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, on orders of Gov. Fidler, that the State troops would be ready for mobilization in 15 to 20 minutes.

He also informed the Navy Department that the Marietta, now in possession of the First Battalion, Naval Reserves, Commander Edward McClure Peters, could be turned over to the Department to-night.

BACK WILSON SAYS NEWBERRY

But Ex-Navy Secretary Regrets Huerta Was Not Recognized.

Truman H. Newberry, ex-Secretary of the Navy, who arrived yesterday on the Mauretania, said that it was to be regretted that the Administration had not recognized Gen. Huerta in order that the United States might have a better chance to make good on its promises to bring about peace in the republic.

"However," Mr. Newberry added, "in a time like the present every one should stand behind the Administration."

Mr. Newberry asked about Secretary Daniels's order forbidding all alcoholic drinks in the navy, and said that it would result in "grape for the navy."

Newberry, ex-Vice-Governor of the Philippines, also a passenger on the Mauretania, returned from an eight year stay in the Far East. He resigned six months ago, but intends to return to the United States and his home there.

Mr. Gilbert also expressed regret that Huerta had not been recognized, and added that the lifting of the embargo on arms was the only factor that might have furnished Villa with arms "which he will now turn against the United States."

"I am not criticizing the Administration," Mr. Gilbert said, "but the United States seems to be in for a long and costly war."

Mr. Gilbert said that he could see no possibility of trouble between the United States and Japan. The problems of Manchuria and Formosa and Korea were absorbing the attention of the Japanese at this time, he said, and the big national debt resulting from the Russo-Japanese War was another factor.

The port of Yokohama trades almost entirely with this country," he said. "If this commerce should be interrupted thousands of people in Japan would be in distress."

Although disagreeing with President Wilson on the earlier policies of the Administration in the Mexican crisis, Mr. Gilbert said it was now a time for all Americans to stand under to shoulder behind the Government.

PRESS BEHIND WILSON.

Newspaper Publishers Association Gives Unanimous Approval.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association at the closing session of its convention at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday gave its unanimous approval to the dropping of party lines and private jealousies and back President Wilson to the finish in any action he may take in upholding the dignity of the flag in Mexico. Resolutions to this effect were passed and forwarded to Washington in the following dispatch addressed to President Wilson:

"Resolved, That in view of the grave consequences growing out of the Mexican situation the members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, without regard to political affiliations, loyally support the President of the United States in any effort that may be required to bring about a dignified government and the flag of our country."

The telegram was signed by Herbert L. Bridgeport, the Brooklyn Standard Union, the newly elected president of the association, and John Stuart, chairman of the Richmond News-Leader, secretary.

In connection with the movement inaugurated at the meeting of the day before for a world press congress at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco, next year the publishers began arrangements to hire a special train to the exposition for their members.

LABOR BACKS UP WILSON.

Central Federated Union Repudiates Haywood's Anti-War Talk.

The general executive board of the Central Federated Union adopted a resolution last night supporting the action of its secretary in denouncing William I. Haywood's statement that organized labor would strike if the United States went to war with Mexico.

The executive board said that organized labor would stand behind President Wilson.

MARIETTA FITTED FOR WAR.

Jersey Naval Militia Turns Back Gunboat to Government.

The United States gunboat Marietta, which has been used by the New Jersey Naval Militia for the past two years, will be turned over to the Government to-day from Hoboken to-day to be put in readiness for immediate service in Mexican waters.

The Marietta was returned to the War Department yesterday afternoon by Commander E. L. Peters. The U. S. S. Adams, which was recently turned over to Pennsylvania for a naval training ship and is now moored in Philadelphia, will be turned over to the New Jersey Reserves.

The Marietta is one of the smaller gunboats. She has a displacement of 1,000 tons, is 175 feet in length over all and has a breadth of 24 feet. She carries six 4 inch guns. The boat was launched in 1898.

MORE TRANSPORTS SECURED.

The San Marcos and Satilla Chartered by Government.

The Government has taken over the steamships San Marcos and Satilla of the Clyde and Mallory lines for transport service. Both ships are now at Galveston. The Monterey of the Ward line, which was expected at Vera Cruz last night from Havana, also will be taken over, according to officials of the line.

The Havana sails from New York this morning for Havana, unless the line receives word from the Government in the meantime that the ship is wanted for use as a transport.

SNEERS IN CONGRESS FOR BATTLE HEROES

Troops Deserve No More Honor Than Police and Firemen, Says Saunders.

CALLS BIG NAVY FAILURE

Two Battleships Enough in Mexico—Martial Spirit Is Deplored.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A remarkable speech for war times, sharply critical of those who laud military heroes, was delivered in the House to-day by Representative Saunders, Democrat, from Virginia.

Mr. Saunders declared that men who participate in battle are no more heroes than firemen who risk their lives in conflagrations or policemen who are in jeopardy in times of riot and disorder. He sneered at the laudation of military heroes, asserting that this inspired a martial spirit and forced countries to appropriate large sums for munitions of war.

Mr. Saunders is identified with the "small navy" group in the House and the members in sympathy applauded enthusiastically.

"The situation in Mexican waters to-day is a complete refutation of the argument that a great navy will secure peace," shouted the Virginian. "If that be true we are at war with Mexico now, a weak, puny nation, with practically no navy at all!"

"Two American battleships would be ample to deal with the Mexican navy. It simply shows that if you procure for a great war you develop the war spirit. A small navy is less likely to produce war than a great one."

Only Doing a Duty.

"Why should you praise men for simply doing their duty in our army and our navy?" asked Mr. Saunders. "That is what they have been educated for, and for them to do less would be to court disgrace and dishonor."

Mr. Saunders said that Fighting Bob Evans was born in a little town in Virginia.

"Probably if he had not gotten the appointment to the Naval Academy he would have been postmaster of Floyd, Va.," said the Virginian Democrat.

Mr. Saunders said that many boys were sent to the military academies who probably "could not do well at home." He denounced the jingo press for printing articles that, he said, aroused the war spirit and thus plunged the country into difficulties.

Mr. Saunders began his speech with a vigorous attack on the general navy board. He charged that this board tried in every way to exclude a dominating influence over the naval committees of Congress. Mr. Saunders advanced the argument that Congress should be supreme in deciding on a navy policy and that it should ignore the conclusions of the general board.

The Virginian insisted that Congressmen are just as patriotic as naval officers. He said that he was not a jingo, but just as well qualified to work out plans for defense and offense.

Says Figures Are Juggled.

Representative Witherspoon of Mississippi, another Democrat who operates with the "small navy" group, also spoke. He reiterated his charges that figures had been juggled in an effort to show that the American navy is inferior in strength to that of Germany.

"This is done in order to arouse the jingo spirit and force greater battleship appropriations from Congress," said Mr. Witherspoon.

He insisted that the strength of the navy had purposely been underrated in order to pad the naval budget. He cited figures, comparing American and German armaments, reaching the conclusion that America is far superior to the sea force of Germany in nearly every respect.

In the course of debate, Representative Dupre of Louisiana called attention to the death of a crewman on board the steamer Asia, instead of waiting for the United States transport Albatross. The Asia will land Gen. Bell at Vancouver.

Major-Gen. Thomas H. Barry succeeded Gen. Bell as commander in the Philippines.

RED CROSS NEW TO MEXICANS.

Masses Fail to Understand Significance of Emblem.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—This statement was given out at the Red Cross headquarters:

"As soon as the Mexican soldiers and citizens learn that the American Red Cross will care for the Mexican sick and wounded as well as for the American there will be no firing on the Red Cross flag and into Red Cross hospitals."

It is said that the masses of Mexico do not appreciate the significance of the emblem of a Greek red cross on a white ground, and that accounts for reports of firing on the Red Cross hospital in Vera Cruz. The Government of Mexico has, however, agreed to the treaty of Geneva, sometimes called the Red Cross treaty.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid to-day contributed \$1,000 to the Red Cross Mexican fund. The National Women's Christian Temperance Union has contributed \$200.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

There is Nothing Like a Trip to "Yellowstone Park"

I know of no other vacation spot in all the world that is in any way similar to Yellowstone. It is entirely different and offers to the vacation seekers, weary of the sameness in ocean or land travel or the monotony of the seashore or resort, a distinctive outing that is unrivaled. Imagine the fascination of a six day stage tour of this great National Park, stopping daily at picturesque and well kept lodges. Think of geysers, throwing out boiling water, waterfalls of immense height, deep chasms with beautifully colored sides.

Then to make the trip doubly enjoyable, my road—the Burlington (C. & Q. R. R.)—provides a special conductor every week who acts as guide and points out everything of interest and who looks after the comfort of our traveling guests.

Let me send you a copy of our booklet showing maps, pictures and descriptions of Yellowstone Park and the Mississippi Valley which you pass through en route. I will also gladly help you plan your trip and take care of the details—no obligation on your part because it's my duty. I am paid for it.

W. J. Berger, General Agent Passenger Dept. C. & Q. R. R. Co., 1384 Broadway, Century Bldg., New York. Tel. Mch. 8-8708.

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Equitable Building

Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

ANXIOUS OVER MISSIONARIES.

Boards Cable to Mexico City Asking for News.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, with headquarters in this city, is anxious over the welfare of some of its missionaries in Mexico. It received word yesterday that the Rev. W. E. Vanderbilt, located at Zitacuaro; Prof. and Mrs. R. A. Brown, located at Coyacan, and the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Petran, working in Mexico city, reached Vera Cruz on the British refugee train.

The board cabled again to Mexico city, asking whether remaining missionaries were in danger, and urging cables to be sent. Special anxiety was felt for the Rev. H. S. Phillips, who has been working at Zitacuaro and inquiry was made whether or not he was safe.

The Presbyterian missionaries not heard from, besides Mr. Phillips, are the Rev. and Mrs. William Wallace, the Rev. N. J. Elliott of Long Beach, Cal., and Miss Jennie Wheeler of Neneah, Wis., both stationed in Mexico city, and the Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Molloy of Corsicana, Tex., who have been at Aguascalientes.

Up to closing time yesterday the American Bible Society had heard nothing from its way to Mexico. Mrs. Hamilton, who cabled two days ago that she was leaving Mexico city, but was unable to give route.

The Episcopal board heard nothing yesterday, but reported that it was supposed that missionaries were supposed to leave and money was provided them for that purpose.

GOES TO ARRANGE CAMPAIGN.

Capt. McArthur of Engineers Has Plans for Mexico City March.